The Cuban Invasion Trials at Sew Orienna.

[From the New Caleans Delta.]

WHITER STATES '12. JOHN HENDERSON.

The exceptions being overruled John Higgins was recalled to the witness' box and, in answer to interrogatories propounded by the District Attorney, preceded to depose as follows.

John Higgins—There was a great number on board of Greois; they went publicly, the same as on any other boat; after leaving, stopped before day, between this and the mouth of the river; can't tell where; took in some freight in boxes; saw the boxes opened; there were maskets in them; captain and men superintended taking in the freight; agreat many assisted; after they got out to sea, some small pamphlets and books were distributed; they found they were going to Guba, after getting outside; General Loper was leader; he was on board the Creole; saw him on board the morning after they left, aspeech was made whilst he was below; he did not hear it; they first went behind the lisland of Mugeres and drilled on the island; did not know till he got to the Island who were his officers; Colonel Pickett was his colonel; left and west to Contoy, and took men off a bark; don't remember name; got there 3 or 4 P. M; remained till middight; the bark had a great number of guns on board; means muskets and Missiasipipi rifies; then wents Guba; they stopped at a town called Cardenas; they got there at \$15.4 A. M. and landed and got to fighting; they were marched ashore, and received a shot or two, and got fighting; if was pretty warm work; they fired the devernor's house; had a fight with lancers; started out and got aground; a great many were killed on both sides; 40 or 50 Americans killed or wounded; 2 invaders killed in the morning; the first fight lasted till 10 A. M.; they then prepared dimner; don't know who they were; he got dinner; the fight bogan again near dark—about the time they were getting things back on the boat to leave; the railroad was tern up so that they could not go to Matanas, and they had to go back to the boat; Ocis Beil, P

there was no piaco after leaving the mouth of river where they could get powder, atopped some time in the latter part of the night to take the arms; there was a light on shore don't know the place; there were be are on the bank of the river; when we left he thought he was going to Chages; no one third to perande him to go to Cuba after they got out; can't say who distributed the books or pamphlets; alter they got to Muscres, some made objection to going to Cuba; there was a great deal of grounbing amongst the men about being taken to Cuba instead of Chagras, but they preferred Cuba to remaining there; don't know the accuses; they threw overboard guns, balls, cartidges, provisions, &c. every thing that couls lighten the boat; did not see any cannon balls; the boxes of musch; and infe bails, too numerous to mention—did not count them; can't say if they threw powder; never saw a tent; Crecle had no cargo besides the arms, the provisions and baggage of men; she had no cannon; sabres and ner arms were the arms, two or three boxes of sabres opened; when they got over the bar, they found out who the principal offers were; witness first aggreed to join the expedition after they got on the island; can't they got over the bar, they found out who the principal offers were; witness were muster rolland-enlistmentsofmen on board the boat heror they got to Mugcres; they drilled them nearly every day on the upper deck before they got to Mugcres; the leaven the provision of these lists, was the second day they were at sax, when they were outside, they saw a wessel; it was said that it was a revenue cutter, and was after them.

A D. Moore—Resides in Mississippi; was in New York in May last; left on the 7th of May, in Creole, to go to Cuba, had been informed there was a military expedition for that miand, and which he heard of the contemplated destination from a friend, who was his trivated were one-gring the meritime he saw one of these lists, was the second day they ware congregating at or shout the boat when he first went cont he did; it was after they overtook the Susan Loud, that he found Kewen was to be captain; K. went on Susan Loud; belonged to Louislans battallen; was introduced to Loper; Loper was the commander according to the representations of others; witness did not speak Spanish; Cel. Wheat made speeches at Mugeres; did not hear them; saw the crowd, and Wheat speaking; Cel. Burech spoke on the Crede; beard some of it; it was be thinks, after they came to anchor; great feeling had been excited in lavor of abandoning the expedition, the speech was to check this spirit and raily his men, he thinks so, he paid not much attention; don't remember when arms were dismuch attention; don't remember when arms were distibuted; all that he can remember is, that at Mugres, they buried a man in one of the empty musk boxes; can't say if distribution of arms before Mugres, sene were to him; at the Island of Mugress determined. much attention; don't remember when arms were distributed, all that he can remember is, that at Mugers, they buried a man in one of the empty musket boxes; can't say it distribution of arms before Mugeres, nene were to him; at the Island of Mugeres determined to leave the expedition; muskets were in some of the boxes he saw on the Greole; clothing in others; saw boxes; had no means of telling contents; timeare and cooking utendis in some; saw patent rifles, Mississippi rifles, muskets Golf's platois, revolvers, Borrishippi rifles, don't remember muskets, the Creole had no artillery on board; she had provisions, must bread, coffee, etc., besides her arms; saw sundry boxes labelled "mining implements;" saw none of them opened; did not ascertain contents; can't say when the boxes were opened; saw nothing taken on board Creole from bar, till reached Susan Loud; when they reached the fusian Loud, a beat was sent from Creole on board, and the small boats of both vessels were used in taking men and provisions from schooner to Greole; the men from the Loud had side arms, pistois and swords; remembers no gune; the Susan Loud was not at anchor; she was lying to: not in sight of land; that he and the mate saw her about the same time; they were on the look out for her; 160 or 170 men were got from Loud to Creole, deas not know that any left the Greole for the Busan Loud; was not at suchor; she was placed and a samined, it was a isade one for a patent rifle; his impression was that each Captain had a roll to sail his men; Colonel Busch was in command of the Scelels; he means Col. Busch was the sail frame; and cher with arms, remembers seeing a peculiar cartridge, which he cut up and examined, it was a isade one for a patent rifle; his impression was that each Captain had a roll to sail his men; Colonel Busch was in command of the Greole that he interested the men from commanded the marking to make the same hould not as a chosen to do the same hould not as a chore the sapeaure of the Greone had considered himself as Colonel

were in discrete; Colonel B. told him that he had me commissary; asked him to take charge of the commissary; asked him to take charge of the commissary; asked him to take charge of the commissary. It is told him that the stewards, provisions, and everything of that hind, were under his control as commissary. This was in answer to witness's request to inform him what his duties would be; witness then went to the stewards and told them that they were under his control; he was introduced to Col. B. in New Orleans; he knew General Henderson before he left New Orleans on the Creole; the day before, he thinks he was taken to Henderson's office and introduced to him; it was not a person that went on the expedition; he (this person) never told witness that he was connected with the expedition that had already sailed; it has never been mentioned to witness as the name of one of the parties indicted; he was introduced to General Gonzalez in the office of Henderson; the only topic he now recoilects being spoken of was the relative force of a certain rifle—also Colt's revolving platois; he went with a friend to Mr. Henderson's office to procure an office in the expedition; that was his object in going there; he was not present at the conversation of this friend with Henderson, but he was informed by the friend after leaving, that he could not get him an office; when he was introduced to Mr. Henderson, there were present Messra B D. Howard, Mr. Nathaniel L. Mitchell, General Gonzalez, and others; when he speaks of the expedition he refers only to those that actuality embarked, not to those that remained in the United States; it was not till they got to sea that he knew who were the orderly sergeants of the companies; he entered on the discharge of his duties; as soon as he ascertained what they were, he required of the captains to turnish him rolls of their men; he thinks they were made out after he asked; he thinks the names were not turnished him, but the numbers; thinks that this was done after leaving the bar.

Seventha

ning; before 9 o'elock; the only person he recognised till they got to Balize, besides those that came from Cincinnati, was Captain Hardy; got to Balize mext morning; Custom-House officer came on board at Balize, and left the vessel; muskets were taken on board the Georgiana at Balize in boxes; nins to twelve boxes; saw them in the boxes; were taken on board from a fishing smack, he helped to get them on board; the first he knew of the arms was when he was asked to help to get them on board; a gentleman, who afterwards went by the name of Col. Cliara was on the Georgiana, he first saw him after the guns were taken on board; he might have been on board before, but did not see him; the Georgiana did not go to Chagre; was told at mouth of Salize by Colonel O Hars that they were going to Cuba, he told the others; Colonel O Hars said they were going there to fight, can't say that this was the first intimation that rumors having got aboard that they were going to Cuba, and great excitement getting amongst the boys on the subject Captain Hardy came up and got on a counter and made them a speech, saving he did not know where such rumors came from, and pledged his word and honor that they were not going to Guba, but to California, he was regarded as captain, afterwards called Major; after they came here they were divided into six or seven boarding houses, and one man was appointed to each division by Captain Hardy, to see to them; and furnished and paid the board; at Contoy he first heard Hardy called Major; an excitement arose on the ship, and three were appointed to call on Colonel O'Hara, he want into the cab'n, with two others, and spoke to the colonel, and asked where they were going and was told to Cuba, witness said he was not so informed by Capt. Hardy, con other they must got the said of Cuba, with two others, and spoke to the colonel, and asked where they were going and was told to Cuba, witness said he was not so informed by Capt. Hardy, who made the engagement; Col O'Hara said that those who did not choose t

this trial.

Robert Geddes - Was one of the joint owners of the Creok in April, sold her, negotiated the sale him self; John Rienderson negotiated with him; made the contract; the title was to be conveyed to William H White; Mr Renderson sent for him; witness went to his office; Mr Renderson sent for him; witness went to his office; Mr Renderson self he wanted to buy the Creok; they spoke of price; it was agreed \$10,000, witness said he represented three-lourths, Capt. Reirn owned the rest; \$12,000 must be paid witness; \$4,000 wars to be paid to Heirn, as Henderson might arrange with him; Renderson paid \$10,000 cash, and gave his note at pix months for \$2,000, secured by deed of trust on his property at Pass Christian. Mr. Henderson proposed at first to pay in a kind of paper signed by General Lopes. Cuban bonds, which witness declined, he did not attend much to them, because he meant to decline them; Mr. Henderson said he wished to put the boat in the name of come person Mr. White was appead on and the vessel nut in the name of White, at the Custom House; Mr. Henderson said there was an expedition petting up for Cuba and cautioned him not to sprak of it for some time till it got away; this was the first time witness had heard of it, Mr. Henderson asked witness about the capacity of the Greele togo to eat, witness never had any conversation with Mr. White about the Creoke.

General Henderson here stated to the court and jory, that he confessed that he negotiated for the should be used substantially as she was used, according to the proof.

Clearances of the Squan Loud and Georgiana were than the Creoke of the squan Loud and Georgiana were the court and the court and the court and the court and the proof. Robert Geddes - Was one of the joint owners of the

Olearances of the Susan Loud and Georgians were then effered in evidence, and the case for prosecution

seem to describe the commonly of the chart is the control of the commonly of the control of the control of the chart is the chart is commonly of the chart is commonly to t

the venesis; a number of the officers of the expedition lest letters for their friends in the United States on the two venesis.

It is alleged by accused, and admitted by prosecution that the note of \$2,000, spoken of by Mr. Geddes, had interest calculated on it and added, so as to make it equal to cash.

L. J. Sigur-Mr. Henderson's desires and precautions to take every means to avoid violating the law appeared even ridiculous to witness and his friend, Mr. O Sullivan: witness wanted to go ahead without all these precautions; he wanted Pecan Isianu for reasons he states, but Mr. Henderson insisted that this vouid violate the law; witness's objections were so strong to Mugeres that at the last moment he tried to avoid it, fearful of being discovered by fishing smacks; witness would not have scrupled at violating the law as heing abourd and ridiculous, so far as it goes beyond the law of authors, but he never knew a man so determined in adhering to his plan—he means his advice and options—as Mr. Henderson; he was always or avoiding to violate the law.

The following letters were produced by the District

The following letters were produced by the District

The following letters were produced by the District Attorney:

Department of State,
Washington, January 23, 1850.

Sin—The minister of Spain, reciding in this city, under date of the 19th instant, has again invoked the attention of the executive to probable designs against the Island of Cuba, cherished by persons in the United States, of whom, and of whose schemes he has received intelligence through channels which he conceived intelligence through channels which he conceived to be worthy of credit. Besides the organization of juntae, and their secret introduction into Cuba of papers inciting the Inhabitants to revoit, they are said to have issued bonds payable on the rents of the island, in order te raise many for the purpose of recruiting men, and that bodies of man are actually exercising themselves in the use of arms, holding meetings and clubs in New York, New Orleans, and other places, and that the same are also forming plans for making use of the steamers which touch at Havans, on their way to Chagres.

In view of these reports of renewed attempts against Cuba, I am directed by the President to call again your special attention to the subject, and to instruct you to keep a vigilant watch upon all movements of the kind indicated, with a view to detect and to bring to pusishment the individuals and combinations of individuals who may be found concerned in any overtact in violation of the act of Congress of April, 1818, intended to disturb the tranguillity of Cuba.

The President, as in duty bound, will exercise all the powers with which he is invested to prevent aggression by our own people upon the territories of friendly nations, and he expects you to use every effort to detect and to arrest for trial and punishment all offenders engaged in armed expeditions prohibited by our law. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedientservant, John M. CLAYTON.

To Locar Hunyon. U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Overc Unived States afronners, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Or

overt act been committed in this district, which, in my judgment, calls for, or would justify, the interposi-tion of the authorities of the United States in that affair.

my judgment, calls for, or would justify, the interposition of the authorities of the United States in that
affair.

I write now rather to relieve you of any apprehension which might possibly be entertained that the
officers of government here have been unmindful of
their instructions from Washington, than for any
other purpose. You may rely on it that, in connexion
with the supposed expedition against Cuba. Bo law of
the United States has been violated in this district.
Indeed, on the 6th of March last, in reply to a note
from the Vice Consul of Spain, at this port. Don Juan
Y. Laborde I addressed to him a communication, of
which I send you a copy, assuring him of my readiness to maintain the supremacy of the laws, as far as
I could, and to render my assistance to the executive
in preserving good faith with the government of Spain.
Yet, sealous and vigilant as he and others are he has
not, since that time, communicated any fact in relation to the subject of our correspondence.

There can be no doubt that many persons have left
New Orleans recently, whose ultimate destination is
the Island of Cuba, and whe, on arrival at the island,
or at some other point out of the United States, will engage under the command of Gemeral Lopez, to assist
the dissatisfied people of that island in throwing off
the dominion of Spain. The number of these "eminaps, one thousand, or one thousand five hundred,
from this port.

If Lopes shall be able to make a successful stand, it
is said that he will be joined by a distinguished gentleman, new the Governor of a neighboring State, to whom
the command will then be yielded. However, before
this reaches you, conjecture may have ripened into
certainty, and I repeat, my purpose in addressing you
is to give the assurance that the leaders of this enterprise have had good legal advisors, and have not rendered themselves amenable to our laws.

I have the know or tremain with high
respect, your
obedient servant,

United States Attorney.

Hon. John M. Clayton,
Scretary of State,

obedient servant, LOGAN HUNTON,

Hon. John M. CLAYTON,

Becretary of State, Washington.

Office of the U.S. Attorney, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 22, 1850.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you that the Grand Jury of this district yesterday praferred indictments, for the violation of the act of 20th April, 1818, against the following persens: Narelso Lopez, L. J. Sigur. Donahue Augustin, John A. Quitman, Colesworth Pinchney Smith, John Henderson, J. L. O'Sullivan, Theodore O'Hara John A Pickett J. R. Hayden, Chatham R. Wheat, Thomas Theodore Hawkins, W. H. Beil, N. J. Bance, Peter Smith, and —— Gonzales. I did not call witnesses to testify against any persons below the rank of major in the expedition. Most of there persons have entered into bonds for appearance at the next December term of the Circuit Court. At the date of my correspondence with you before the investigation. I was not in possession of the fasts since developed, or I should have greatly qualified the opinions therein expressed. I am now satisfied that there was military organization here.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant, LOGAN HUNTON, United States Attorney.

Hon. John M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State, Washington.

Hon. John M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State, Washington.

Hon. John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Interesting from Santa Fe.
RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT PROVIDED FOR NEW MEXICO—MURDERS—THERATENED OUTBEAK OF THE SOLDIERS—THE CROPS, ETC., ETC.
A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Santa Fe, under date of Nov. 23, says:—First, as of most vital importance to us. we were rejoiced to greet the arrival from Washington of an extraordinary express, with intelligence of the passage of the bill excluding its boundaries with Texas, &c., and also of the final adjustment of all the questia nexate which have so long disturbed the peace of the country. The entire people of New Mexico are felicitating themselves upon having, at last, attained a constitutional form of government adapted to their condition, and fully adequate to their wants. Their petition for a State government only originated in the belief that circumstances were such as rendered it impossible to ebtain a territorial organization.

The return among us last month of our late delegate, the Hon. H. N. Britin, was joyduly greeted by his nost of friends in Santa Fe, who extended to him, shortly after his arrival, the honor of the most sumptuous public dinner ever gotten up in the capital. Mr. Smith regret to say, has been for a long time, since his return, seriously ill of erysipelas—a disease which has greatly prevailed of late, and in many cases proven most satal.

Although we know that Congress has passed the bill for our territorial government, we are yet in a state of bilevial ignorsnoe as to the time when it will go into operation, or who are the honored individuals who have been appointed by the Precident to set his wheels in motion. God grant that whever they be, they may soon come to relieve "Old Jock" of his civil functions; it will be as great a relief to him as it will be to the people, who are in the extremity of need for the Colones undividual, here etly known as "Quien Sabes" I know but little of the circownstances, having been absent at he time of t

and all passed off quietly that sight. The next morning, however, there appeared, posted up on the Plana, however, there appeared, posted up on the Plana, "Noters common the Exchange, for its day is short, and it will scon pass away."

Here was a threat which could not be mistaken. The Exchange was doomed; and when in the course of the morning, it was reported that a twelve pound howitser was found charged, and when in the course of the morning, it was reported that a twelve pound howitser was found charged, and that a considerable number of bombs had been stolen from the ordanaes stores, it began to make the quiet, peace leving citizens of Santa Fe look wild for the security of their own lives and property, against an outbreak of an army of drunken, inturisted soldiers.

A public meeting of the citizens was called for that night, to devise ways and means of defence against the anticipated attack, but so active and severs were the officers in quelling the turbulence of the troops that it believes nothing was deemed necessary to be done at the meeting. And so the affair has passed off.

Plantage of the control of the standard of the binding over of Mr. Wm. O. Armsenson and to the binding over of Mr. Wm. O. Armsenson and to the binding over of Mr. Wm. O. Armsenson and to the binding over of Mr. Wm. O. Armsenson of the proprietors. Philip Shofe, bar keeper, and Tum Parcens, a colored servant of the establishment to answer to such bills as might be presented by the Grand Jury.

It is disgusting to witness the daily scenes of drunkenness and debauchery which are constantly passing before your eyes—coldiers reciping and staggering through the streets, winning their tortuous way from one den of infamy to another—brolls at every grog shop in town, and every species of "rumpus, riot and row" kicked up almost every night at the low familiary south and the support of the country inhabited by the ruthless support of the property of the troops and for the meaning spalls the common nemay, or statum of a support of the countr

erops, in either Missouri or Illinois. Forty to sixty bushels to the acre is but an average crop. During my two years residence here, I have been nearly all over the territory; and in the Bio Aibs, where I am more intimately acquainted with the products of the farm than any other part, I hasard nothing in saying that the finest wheat lands of Michigan will not yield grain equal to them. In the Rio abajo, I am told by a gentleman largely interested in the purchase of grain, that the crops are far better in their yield than any or the Western States, but not equal to those of the northern section of New Mexico. Send your farmers along, then; there are mines of gold here more easily obtained by tilling the soil, turning it over, altitudation ing it, without such infinite toil as they do in Galifornia.

William and Ellen Crafts, the fugitive slaves, are now in England.

Madame du Sablon, who figured in the celebrated poisoning case at Angouleme, is at Brussels, accompanied by her husband, intending, it is said, to take up her residence in that city.

All is quiet at Rome—a concordat between the papal and Spanish governments is spoken of.

The health of the King of Hunover her been

The health of the King of Hanover has been much affected during the recent ministerial crisis. The Duchess of Angouleme arrived at Venice on the 22d ultimo. She has travelled under the name of the Countess de Warnes, and is to pass the win-ter in that city, in the hotel of the Duke de Bor-deaux.

deaux.

George Sand has met with a severe check, in the refusal of the authorities to allow a play from her pen to be produced at the theatre St. Martin, entitled "Claudia." Everything had been prepared for its representationt, and considerable expense had been incurred, when the Censor stepped in, and politely announced his refusal of a license.

M. Nisard, the newly-elected member of the French Academy, has given his first lecture at the College of Henri IV. All the scientific world hastened to show their respect for his talents, and he was received with considerable marks of approbation.

Count Alphonse Clarke, son of the Duke of Feltre, who was Minister of War under Napoleon, is dead. He was a man much esteemed in the fashionable and musical circles. He had composed two successful operas.

The Presse says that M. Frederick Bastiat, representative of the people, has arrived at Marseilles from Italy, so reduced that his life is despaired of.

or.

Several comers from the neighborhood of Kilmarnock, have been hired by the Hudson's Bay Company, to proceed to Vancouver's Island, in order to work the coal mines there.

Accounts from China state that an edict against Christianity, as illegal, incredible, and absurd, had been issued by the Prefect of one of the provinces. Mr. Alexander Dumus, the fewilletowist, on account of some theatrical speculations, has been declared bankrupt by the Paris Tribunal of Commerce.

Two fron war steamships of 500 tons each, are being built in England, to re-open steam communications from Lubeck to St Petersburg. Letters received from the frontier state that Maz-

zini is continuing his peregrinations in Switzerland, and has revived the journal Italia del Popolo.

The Dumfries Burns Club are making an effort for the restoration and completion of the mausoleum which now covers the mortal remains of the poet Burns.

poet Burns.

It is rumored that the law-officers of the crown have prepared for Parliament a measure attaching a punishment of two years imprisonment to any person assuming, as a prelate, the title of any place in Great Britain.

for supplying the Arctic ships now engaged in searching for Franklin.

The British Electric Telegraph Company are about to lay down a great line from London (by Manchester) to Glasgow, thence by submarine telegraph to the Irish coast, and then through Bel-fast and Dublin to Cork. Other two lines are those from London to the west and the south-east.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY .- A full account has been published of the Russian military force which is disposable at any active moment for field service, and of which two thirds is so placed as to be ready for concentration on the western or south-western frontier within the space of a fortnight. An analy-sis makes the figures stand thus:—

sis makes the figures stand thus:—

1 Corps of Guards.....40,000 12,000 3,000 11

1 Grenadiers...42,000 5,800 5,000 11

2 Line......30,000 24,800 18,000 67

1 Corps Reserve Cavalry 35,000 3,000 99

General total, 496,000 men, with 996 field pieces.

General total, 496,000 men, with 998 field pleces.

Immense magazines of provisions and stores are established at the most essential points on the march route throughout the empire, with bake-houses, and every requisite for feeding any number of men that are required. To enumerate all the garrison and irregular forces, military colonies and depots, which comprise the total of the Emperor's colossal military resources, would require more space than can be afforded. It may be stated, however, that, independent of the corps in Finland, and Orenburg, and Siberia, each of two brigades, and several so-called line or fronter battalions, and of forty-eight garrison battalions of 4,000 men each, the Caucasian army consists of three divisions of infantry, and a reserve grenadier brigade, in all, fifty battalions (50,000) men,) with fifteen field batteries of divers calibre, and specially suited to mountain warfare. The cavalry of this army, with the exception of the 9th dragoons (2,200 strong.) is exclusively Cossack, regular and irregular. The total amount of the corps is about 70,000 men of all arms.

—London News.

Introduction of the Austrian Tobacco Monorchy into Hungary.—The Vienna Gazette, of the 4th, contains a memonal, signed by the ministers, recommending the extension of the government monopoly of tobacco into Hungary. Transylvania, Croatia, Sclavonia, Servia, and the Banat; and also a royal decree in which the emperor gives to this recommendation the force of law. The main ground alleged for this innovation, which follows close spon a similar extension of the salt monopoly, is the necessity of giving unity to the fiscal system of the empire. The abolition of the customs frontier, which until lately separated the kingdoms and crown lands above mentioned from the other portion of the empire, has further made the operation of the tobacco monopoly unfruiful and impracticable in those provinces in which it has long existed. It is thus fiscally as well as politically necessary either to extend the momopoly to the whole empire, or to abolish it eliogether, and the former course has been adopted. The new system is to commence in May next.

ITALIAN BANDITTI—WEARNESS OF THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT—The band of the noted brigand, II Hassatore, still infests the road of the Romagna and the chain of the Appenines adjoining Tuscany. The villages, and even the small towns, are besieged and laid under contributions by these audacious bandits, who set all the forces sent against them at defiance. The environs of Rome are not even exempt from similar slarms. Four of five small bands have been formed, and, from time to time, stop and rob passengers. Last week Major Alai, of the gendarmerie, who was in a carriage with some other passengers, was completely stripped in the neighborhood of Monte Ross. At Viterbe, a medical man, well known for his opinions in favor of the Pope, was killed by a musket shot, at the moment he was entering his house.

There was quite a heavy fall of snow at Houston Texas, on the 27th uit.

The Taxes of New York City.

As the following bill may be interesting to the less payers of this city, we insert it. It was introduced, on notice, by Mr. Varnum, from the Belect Committee consisting of the New York to delagation—reported favorably by said committee, and committed to the Committee of the Whole—

The people of the State of Mew York, represented in Benate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Bee. I. The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York is hereby empowered as soon as conveniently may be after the passage of this act, to order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates, resi and personal, subject to taxation according to law, within the said city and county, and to be collected according to law, as um not exceeding two millions one hendred and eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-sweed collars; for the objects and purposes fellowing, to with Journal of the collection of the city of the collects and purposes fellowing, to with Auedica and repairs to buildings of alms house, three bundred and eighty thousand dollars; buildings and repairs to buildings of alms house, three bundred and eighty thousand dollars; coroner's fees, twelve thousand dollars; coroner's fees, twelve thousand dollars; containing corporation docks and slips, ten theusand dollars; county contingencies, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; county contingencies, one hundred and firty thousand dollars; downwall one hundred and firty thousand dollars; docks and alips (repairs), forty, five thousand dollars; docks and alips (repairs), forty, five thousand dollars; docks and alips (repairs), forty, five thousand dollars; therest an revenue bonds unleave thousand dollars; interest an revenue bonds unleave themsald dollars; residency, fixteen thousand dollars; state expense, on hundr

is rumored that the law-officers of the crown have prepared for Parliament a measure attaching a punishment of two years imprisonment to any person sessuming, as a prelate, the title of any place in Great Britain.

Miss Bronte, authoress of "Jane Eyre," &c., has been on a visit to Miss Martineau, at Ambieside.

Zealous efforts are being made in the South of Ireland, to extend the culture of flax.

It is rumored that the intended Prussian loan will be for \$7,000,000 eterling.

Letters from Morocco state that famine has again visited the empire. Great distress existed, and deaths were namerous.

Snow has abundantly fallen in Austria.

Snow has abundantly fallen in Austria.

Constantinople journals of the 24th ult. have arrived. They announce that Omer Pacha was everywhere victorious over the Bosnia maurgents.

Accounts have been received from Athens to the 18th ult. The king was expected sho tylo return, bringing with him his nephew, who is to be brought up according to the faith of the Greek Church.

The Wanderer states that the general feeling against the admission of the Jesuits into Austria, is gaining ground daily. Even the Communial Council of Lemberg, which has hitherto been far from infinited to that order, has given in a protest against their further encroachments.

Baroa de Rothschild, of Vienna, has, it is said that and sonity for the year on the 28th ult. The king was expected sho dity our states that the general feeling against the admission of the Jesuits into Austria, is gaining ground daily. Even the Communial Council of Lemberg, which has hitherto been far from infinited to that order, has given in a protest against their further encroachments.

Baroa de Rothschild, of Vienna, the first existion of the part of the service of the extra to control the realization of the plan of the Austrian overare meat, for removing the Jews from Gaicia, and establishing them in agricultural colonices in Hongary. The government will pay a very experiment of the constitution which bear at his history of the Consult of the land, its authority is supreme. We should suffer no sectional prejudice—no fanatical spirit—no metaphysical opinion—no false phalanthropy—no misconception of public sentiment—no fear of personal consequences, to deter us from sustaining the law, and execution of the same, by all lawful means. Our State enactments upon the subject should be conformable to the laws of Congress, and should they in any wise conflict therewith, it should be our duty to repeal them. New Jersey has ever been loyal to the Union, and stood faithfully to the constitution and its compromises. She still occupies that exalted position, and is ready to plighther faith to the Union now, and the Union forever. Unaffected by exterior influences, in a devout spirit of patriotism, let us declare our unwavering attachment to the magna charta of our rights, liberty and independence—our determination to preserve it as an invaluable legacy, bequeathed us by our fathers, and to transmit it unimpaired to future generations. On this sacred spot, hallowed by the memory of brilliant achievements, let us renew our pledges to the Union, and, on our part, firmly resolve, in the memorable language of an American patriot—"Our federal Union—it must and shall be preserved."

the Union, and, on our part, firmly resolve, in the memorable language of an American partiot—"Our federal Union—it must and shall be preserved."

Affairs in Poland.

On the first of January (old style) the native Custom house officials in Russian Poland will be dismissed, and replaced by Russians, for whore quarters are prepared. They will be double the number of the old officials, and have a perfect military organization. Other measures for Russianisming the Polish provinces are being pressed forward with vigor. Besides the abolition of the customs frontier between Poland and Russia, the Bank of Warsaw will be suppressed. The Polish creditiveries will, in 1852, receive new statutes; the rural judges (dorfrichter) are to be abolished and replaced by Russian Pristawis. The resident proprietor or noble was generally the district magistrate; instead of them the strict Russian police system will be introduced with the Pristawis. The clergy in the Polish provinces are to give up their landed property to the State, and for the future will receive a salary from the government, to which the communes are to contribute according to their population and wealth. By this measure the church will be made wholly dependent on the state; and, though the Catholic clergy in Poland are not governed by the Synado of St. Petersburg, they will still lose the shadow of independence they have hitherto possessed. The nobility has been punished for the share it took in the insurrection of 1830 by ninetten years of compulsory military service; now, to place it on a footing of equality with the Sunsa serfs. The monopoly of salt is to be abolished, and the cultivation of tobacce freed from restrictions. These measures may not all be carried out at onne, but they are in common with the Russian serfs. The monopoly of salt is to be abolished, and the cultivation of tobacce freed from restrictions. These measures may not all be carried out at onne, but they are in common with the Russian frontier is now transferred to the west, and forms the li

TRADE OF THE PORT OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND -The TRADE OF THE PORT OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND—The increase in the shipping trade of the port of Bristol. in consequence of the dock transfer, has been very considerable. The number of foreign arrivals for the twelve months ending the 5th of January, 1850, was 646; the number from that date to the 20th inst. is 716—being an increase of 70 ships; to which will have to be added the arrivals up to the 5th of January next, in order to make the comparison complete. A spirited firm from Bideford has just purchased some very extensive warehouses, intending to establish a line of packets, to trade regularly between this port and New York. It is also the intention of the Society of Merchaste, shortly to appoint eight new pilots.